Universität Konstanz

Eine Schlichtung des Streits um die Verteilungs-Gerechtigkeit

David Pomerenke

Workshop der Philosophie-Studierenden, 03.09.2018

Vorgehen

Problem

Urzustand

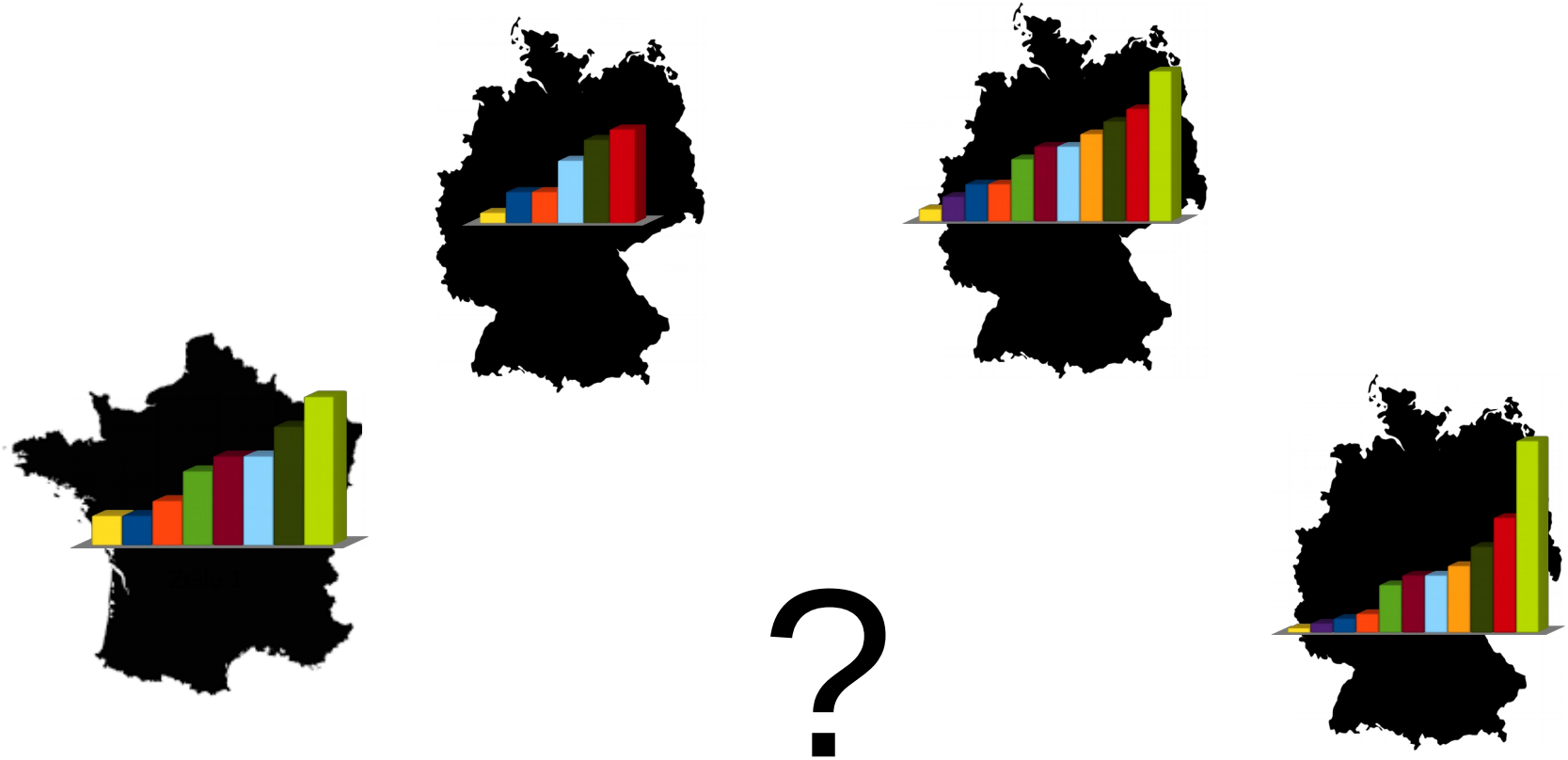
Differenz prinzip

Schlichtung

Nutzen kalkül

Problem: Gerechte Güterverteilung

#distributivejustice #ethicaldistributionofgoods #normativepoliticalphilosophy



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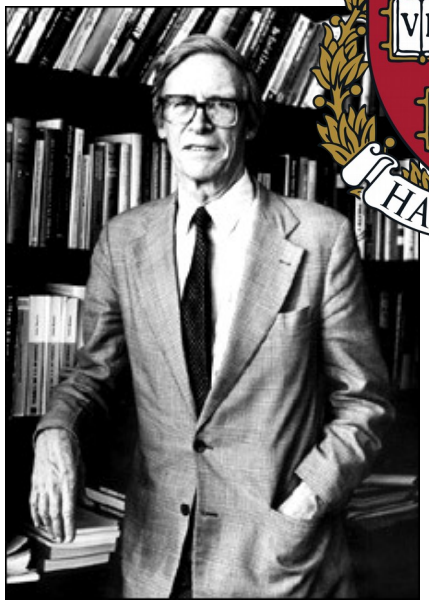
John Rawls



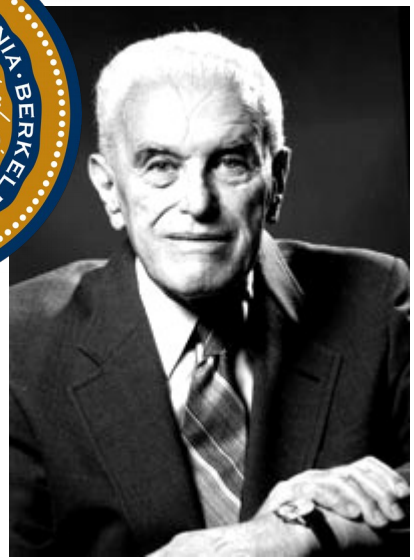
*** Baltimore**

1921 – 2002

National Humanities Medal
by Bill Clinton

„ … helped a whole generation of learned Americans revive their faith in democracy itself.“

John Harsanyi



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1920 – 2000

Nobel Memorial Prize
in Economic Sciences
with John Nash and Reinhard Selten

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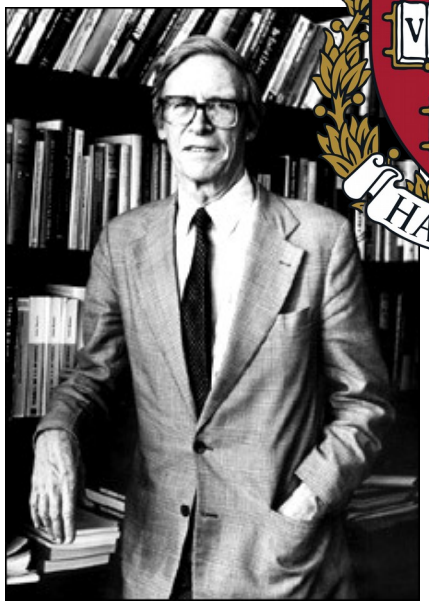

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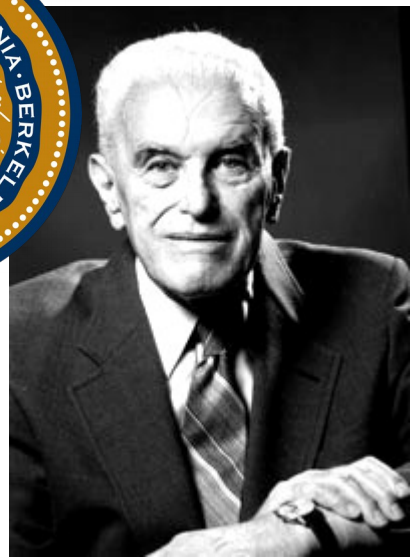

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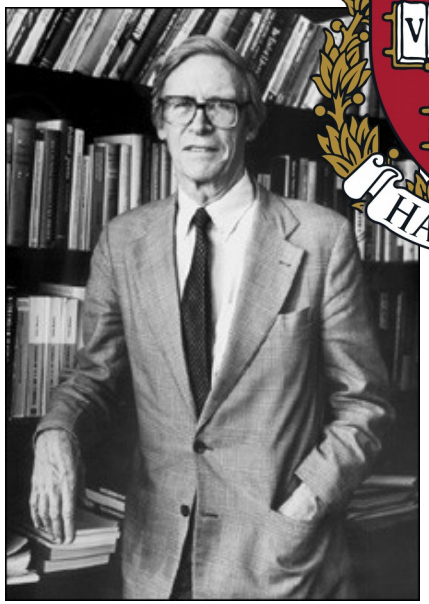

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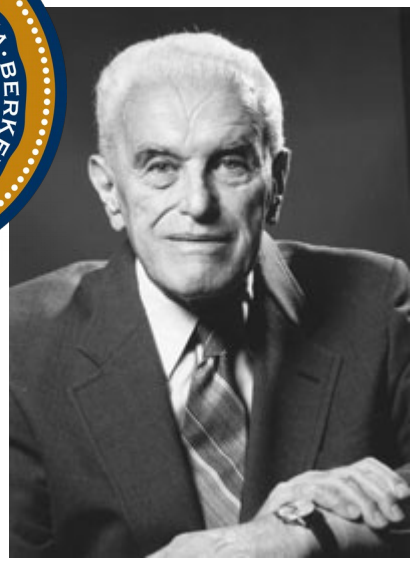

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Differenzprinzip

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Nutzenkalkül

Corrado Gini

1884 – 1965

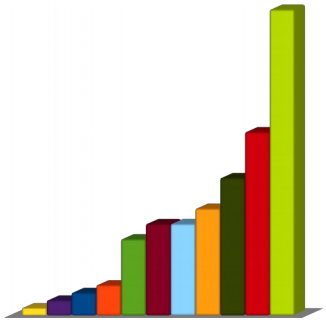
Gini-Koeffizient

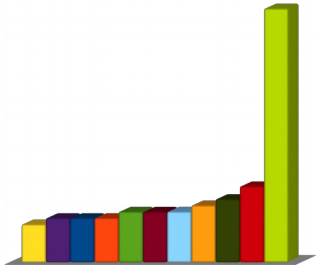
Differenzprinzip

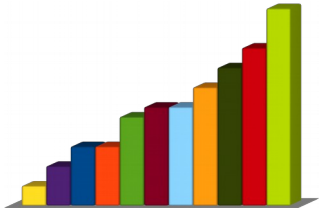
a. k. a. MaxiMin-Regel / LexiMin-Regel

„Soziale und ökonomische Ungleichheiten [im Gesetz] müssen zwei Bedingungen erfüllen:
erstens müssen sie mit Ämtern und Positionen verbunden sein, die unter Bedingungen fairer Chancengleichheit allen offenstehen;
und zweitens müssen sie den am wenigsten begünstigten Angehörigen der Gesellschaft den größten Vorteil bringen (Differenzprinzip).“

Rawls 1971, S. 83







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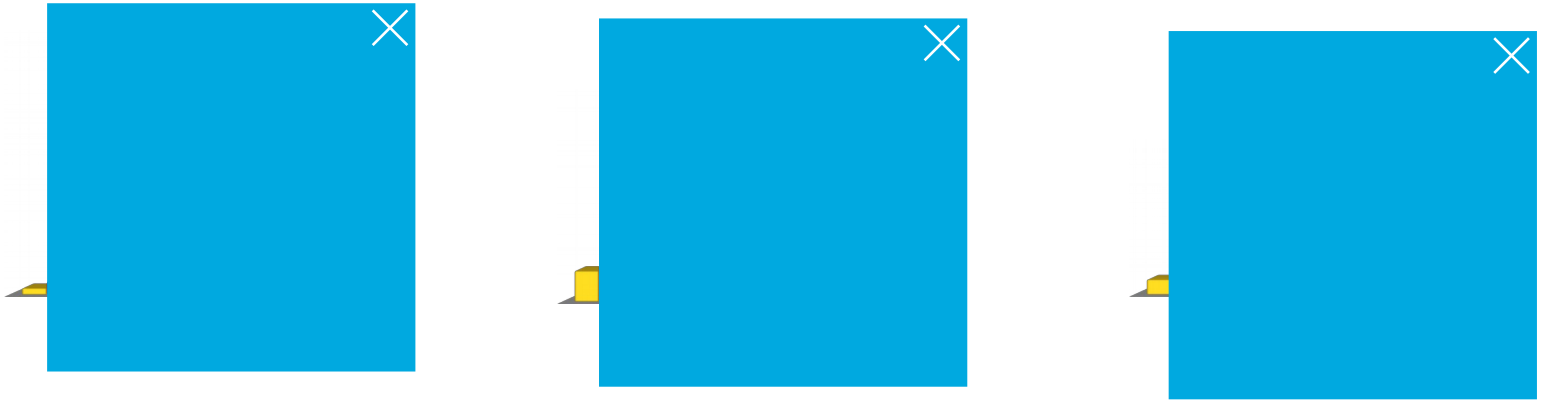


Primärgüterindex

Vgl. Aristoteles, Nikomachische Ethik

… Mittel, die Menschen
– egal welches konkrete Lebensziel sie verfolgen –
benötigen, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen.

Primärgüterindex

Vgl. Aristoteles, Nikomachische Ethik

- „Rechte,
- Freiheiten,
- Macht,
- Chancen,
- Einkommen,
- Reichtum
- und die sozialen Grundlagen der Selbstachtung.“

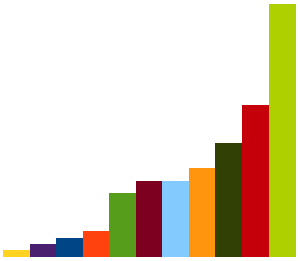
Rawls 1971, S.62

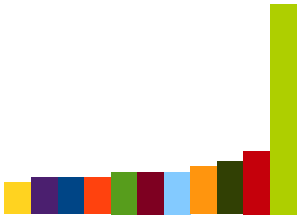
Nutzenkalkül

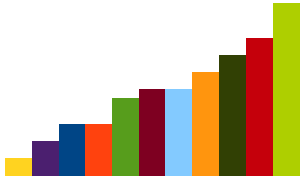
Vgl. David Hume, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Henry Sidgwick

Hedonistisches Kalkül
substantiell

Präferenz-Utilitarismus
formal







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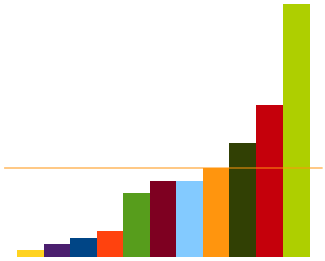

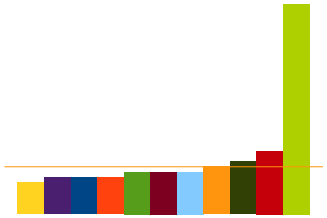

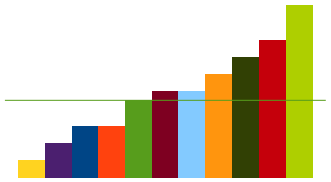

Urzustand
Original Position

Schleier des Nichtwissens

Veil of Ignorance

- ~~Platz in der Gesellschaft~~
- ~~Sozialer Status~~
- ~~Soziale Klasse~~
- ~~Anteil an Talenten und Fähigkeiten~~
- ~~Intelligenz~~
- ~~Stärke~~
- ~~Konzepte des Guten~~
- ~~Psychologische Neigungen~~

Decision theory
behaviour
human
rule
maximization
believing
evangelical
unknown
reinterpretation
regularities
events
fallacy
optimal
values
renewed
alternative
probability
argument
concerned
model
infinite
departures
prescriptive
normative
approximative
antecedent
presuppositions
systematic
theorems
rates
reformulated
subjective
unquestioning
procedure
outcome
axioms
probabilistic
distribution
maximizing
paper
outsized
worshiped
illustrative
compute
situation
postulates
expected
decision
people
hypothesis
assumptions
fuzzy
identify
admissible
work
outperforms
behavior
cargo
paradox
uncertain
estimation
descriptive
predictions
deviates
axiomatic
rational
choice
rationality
capricious
complexity
theory

Entscheidungstheorie

Risiko

Ungewissheit

Entscheidungstheorie

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i u_i$$

Risiko

Ungewissheit

Entscheidungstheorie

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i u_i$$

Risiko

$$w = min_i u_i$$

Ungewissheit

Entscheidungstheorie

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i u_i$$

Risiko

$$w = min_i u_i$$

$$w = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i$$

Ungewissheit

Entscheidungstheorie

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i u_i$$

Risiko

$$w = min_i u_i$$

$$w = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i$$

Ungewissheit

Gleich-wahrschein-lichkeits-annahme?

Entscheidungstheorie

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i u_i$$

Risiko

$$w = min_i u_i$$

$$w = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i$$

Ungewissheit

$$p_1 = 1\,?$$

Gleich-wahrschein-lichkeits-annahme?

Entscheidungstheorie

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i u_i$$

Risiko

$$w = min_i u_i$$

$$w = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i$$

Ungewissheit

Wiederholt oder endgültig?

$$p_1 = 1\,?$$

Gleich-wahrschein-lichkeits-annahme?

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Ungewissheit

Wiederholt oder endgültig?

$$p_1 = 1\,?$$

Gleich-wahrschein-lichkeits-annahme?

Edge-worth

Entscheidungstheorie

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i u_i$$

Risiko

$$w = min_i u_i$$

$$w = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i$$

Ungewissheit

?

Wiederholt oder endgültig?

$$p_1 = 1\,?$$

Gleich-wahrschein-lichkeits-annahme?

Edge-worth

Anwendung der Prinzipien

- Interpersonelle Vergleichbarkeit
  - Metaphysische Schwierigkeiten
    - Prinzip der unberechtigten Unterscheidung (vgl. Leibniz‘ Identitätsgesetz)
    - Reductio ad Solipsismum
  - Psychologische Schwierigkeiten

Anwendung der Prinzipien

- Rechtfertigung
  - Unterdrückungsverbot
  - Unterdrückung der Reichen

Anwendung der Prinzipien

- Transparenz

Missverständnisse

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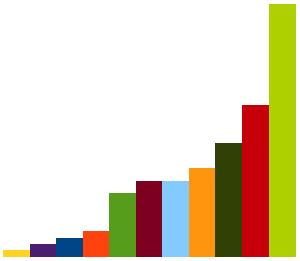

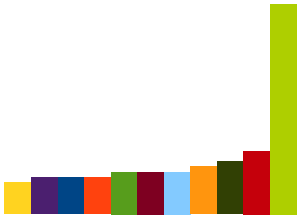

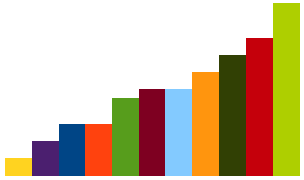

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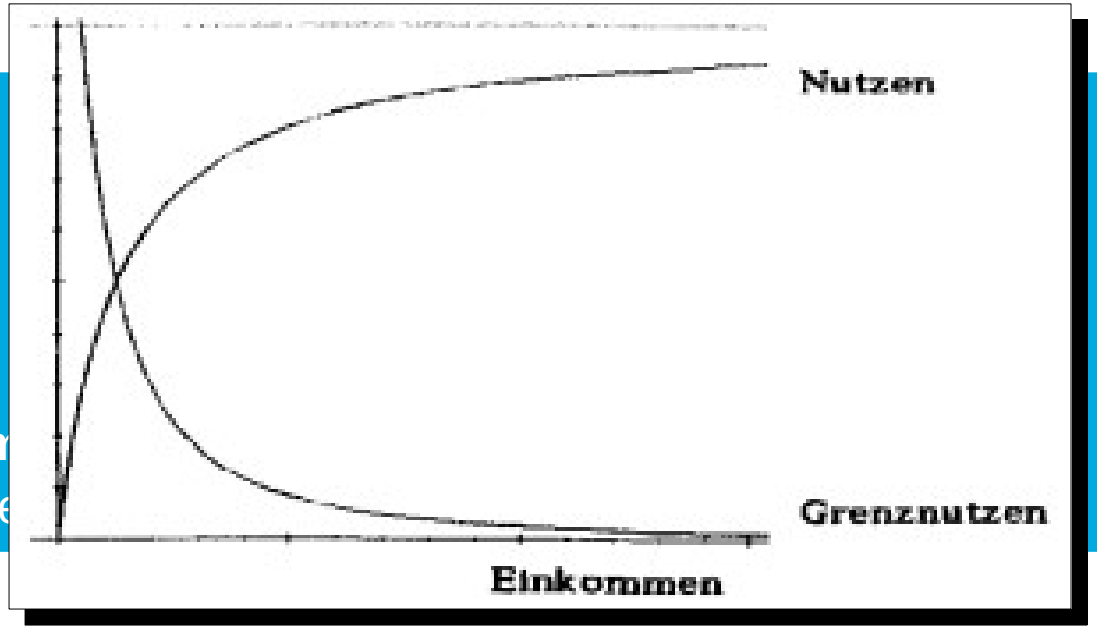

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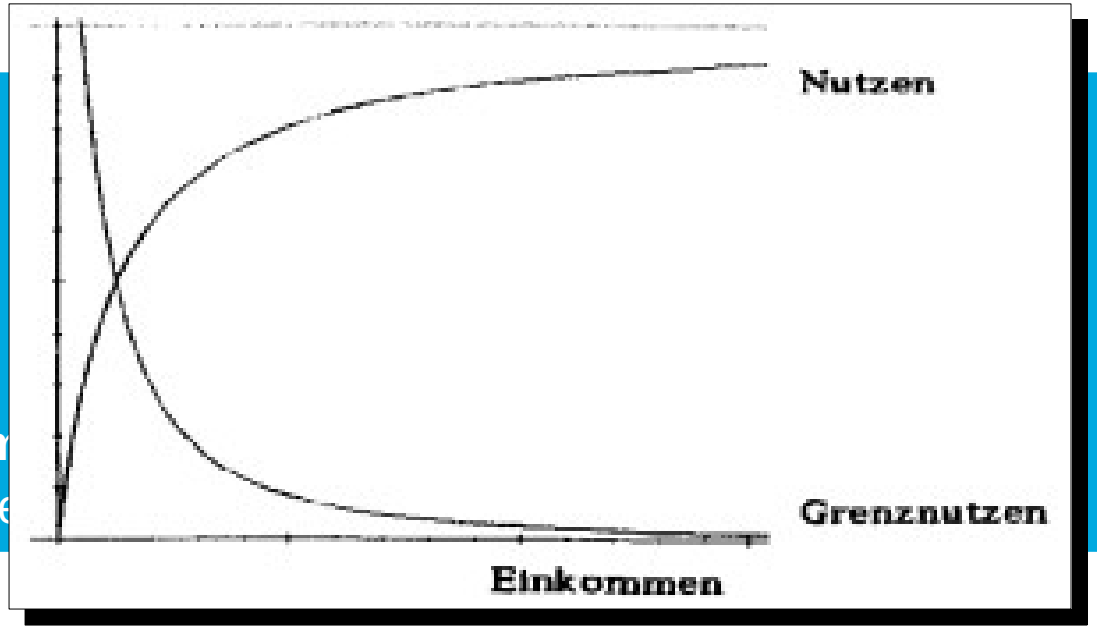

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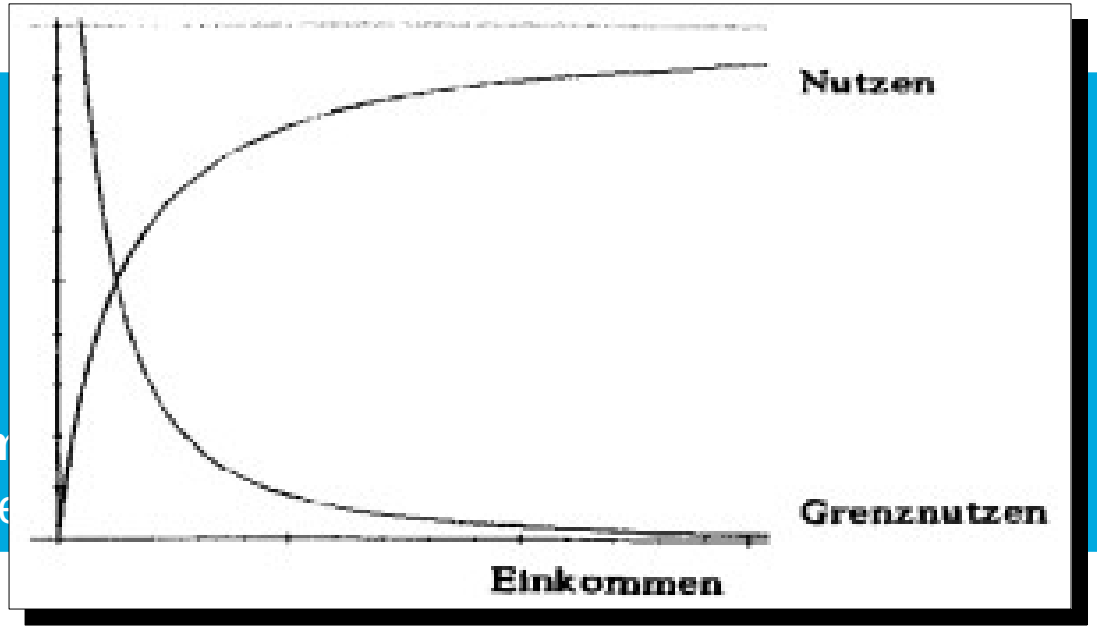

Prim
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- Gleichverteilung als (Pareto-) Optimum
- Abnehmender Grenznutzen?
  - K. Arrow: Risikoscheue
- relative vs. absolute Begünstigung der benachteiligsten Gruppe

Zusammenfassung

Relativiertes Deontologisches Prinzip

Durchschnitts-Präferenzutilitarismus

(Rawlsianischer) Kontraktualismus

Zusammenfassung

?

Relativiertes Deontologisches Prinzip

Durchschnitts-Präferenzutilitarismus

(Rawlsianischer) Kontraktualismus

Zusammenfassung

Politische Umsetzung

Relativiertes Deontologisches Prinzip

Durchschnitts-Präferenzutilitarismus

(Rawlsianischer) Kontraktualismus

Ausblick

- Praktische Relevanz?
- Deontologie vs. Utilitarismus?
- Kontraktualismus?

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